the rate of this development will depend on the time required for America's recovery from the present economic crisis.

(4) OCCUPATIONS AND SOCIAL POSITION

As a rule those working on their own account are in a better economic and social position than office employees, and these in a better position than workmen; though there are exceptions. Table XV shows that in all occupations the percentage of persons working on their own account is higher among the Jews than among the non-Jews; and formerly it was even higher than it is now. In 1852, of the Jews in Prussia engaged-in commerce (including the sale of spirituous liquors and the providing of board and lodgings) 82 per cent still worked on their own account, but in 1925 only 53-5; of those engaged in industry and handicrafts, in 1852, 71 per cent, but in 1925 only 41-6. At that time independence was to the Jew the obvious aim of his economic endeavours; he disliked being in a dependent position, and he hoped to achieve better financial results by working on his own account. To the young Jew employment as a clerk or workman was therefore merely a stage on the road to independence. But the chances of attaining it have been continually reduced by the rise of big business, and great

numbers of Jews have now to resign themselves to life-long economic dependence.

In 1925, in Prussia, the proportion of Jews among persons gainfully occupied was 1-OJ per cent; but under the separate headings—

	Per cent.
Among those working on their own account (including home-workers)	3-00
Among managers and office personnel	1-99
„ workmen	0-18
„ family members assisting its head	049
„ persons employed in the house	0-59